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New York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1885. THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

DOMESTIC.-The committee which investigated alleged abuses in the Bureau of the Coast Survey made a report. - Numerous appointments were made by the President. == The Priscilla won the race of the New-York Yacht Club. === Vice-President Hendricks talked on Civil Service Re-

CITY AND SUBURBAN. - Thousands saw the face of General Grant at the City Hall; to-morrow's programme. ____ Chicago defeated by New-York. Winners at Monmouth Park-Tolu, Brambleton, Richmond, Pontisc, Black Jack and Sandoval. === Return of Fresh-Air children. Discussing Kings County Penttentiary revolt. Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains) 82.42 cents. Stocks dull and erratic at higher figures and closed quiet and steady. THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations in

dicate slightly warmer, partly cloudy weather and rain. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 775; lowest, 63°: average, 693,0.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for 75 cents per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe for \$1 35 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

Summer Hotels are frequently designated by the Government as regular Post Offices. Before forwarding their orders for THE TRIBUNE readers at summer resorts will do well to ascertain the exact oficial title of the Post Office at which they expect to receive their mail. Delay and correspondence will be avoided by so doing.

Thousands of visitors will be in the city tomorrow, and their attention is called to the subscription lists at the hotels in behalf of the Grant Monument Fund. They will have no better opportunity to contribute something to help raise a fitting memorial to the dead hero. The amount raised up to last night was

Professor Hilgard and other persons connected with the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey must come promptly forward in their own defence, or forever after this hold their peace. The report of the committee appointed to investigate the charges of the First Auditor of the Treasury makes a damaging showing of incompetency and wrong-doing. The accused men will not, of course, be condemned unheard.

The memorial services in Paris, to-morrow, in honor of General Grant seem to be entirely in the hands of Americans, and in no way to represent the French people. The service at Westminster Abbey, on the other hand, was a tribute of respect and regard from the English people. But after all, our regard for England and hers for us is founded on blood relationship; and blood is thicker than water, or even political friendship between Nations.

The spirits of the Boston admirers of the Puritan must fall in proportion as their respect for the Priscilla rises. Twice has the Yankee yacht been defeated by the New-Yorker-at New-Bedford on Wednesday and yesterday at Cottage City. Yet what will it profit this proud metropolis if the Priscilla beats the Puritan only in turn to be beaten by the English Genesta ! Nothing! In the revised language of vexation, all will have been " vanity and a striving after wind."

The municipal authorities of Marseilles continue to deny the existence of cholera in their city as an epidemic. But their denials are uneded, and preparations to keep the disease out of England, Italy and other countries having commercial relations with the South of France are making with great thoroughness. We take it for granted that our own Quarantine authorities place no trust in the assertions of the Marseilles officials. In Spain the violence of the disease is decreasing, although new cases reaching thousands are reported daily. But the proportion of deaths has fallen from one-half

If Commissioner Squire feels hurt about having to take his alleged poetry down from the entrance to the City Hall, he has no one to blame but himself. His grotesque rhymes never should have been put up. However, it may be said that they either should have been removed a week ago or they might have been left undisturbed at this late hour. Everybody had ceased to notice them; but now their uncouthness and Mr. Squire's bad taste are again thrust into public view. Yet the Commissioner may console himself with the thought that, bad or indifferent, his verses must be ented upon for all time when this historical funeral is described, and perhaps it is better to be scarified than not to be noticed at

As the season advances interest in baseball matters verges on wild enthusiasm. It must be admitted that such contests as that seen on the Polo Grounds yesterday never fail to cause exent. New-York and Chicago pitted their nines against each other, and for ten inhotly for advantage. Finally New-York scored an "earned" run which gave them the game, although the Chicago men had not made an error. It was a battle of the pitchers and yet it is hard to tell which is the better man, Welsh or Clarkson, for four hits were made off each of them. When baseball calls out the Governor of New-York and his staff, who shall say that it is not the State if not the National game ?

The Dwyer brothers do not believe in keeping horses in glass cases to be looked at. Every animal that they own must work for the oats that they pay fer. Horses as well as men in that stable earn an arduous living by the sweat of their brows and bodies. This policy brings in a great many purses and prizes to the stable account, but it sometimes results disastrously. It has been followed with so much energy and so little judgment that some valuable horses have been raced when they were unfit to run, and wholly unreasonable tasks have been imposed upon others. The once excellent race-horse Earnes has been sent to the post twice when he should have been in his box, and now the famous mare Miss Woodford has met with her second defeat this season, and her splendid series of victories is broken by a melancholy failure. She did not even get a place in the Eatontown Stakes at Monmouth Park yesterday. Her defeat cost her enterprising owners the large amounts which they bet on her. Few will regret their losses. They want too much.

FISHING UP DEMOCRATIC "RASCALS." Once more, fishing for frauds by Democratic reformers brings to the surface conspicuous Democrats. The Administration, it seems, has been engaged-and very properly-in turning ont the people who hold the great cattle leases in the Indian Territory; and now it discovers, perhaps with disgust and perhaps not, that a considerable if not a controlling interest in those operations is held by certain distinguished Democrats, and particularly by ex-Mayor Cooper and Representative Abram S. Hewitt. What other prominent associates of the Democratic persuasion they have in this city does not appear; in fact the disclosure is altogether a Democratic one, and no Republican vouches for its truth. All that can be said about it is that on high Democratic authority it is affirmed that the controlling interest in the syndicate which holds and operates the land leases in the Indian Territory belongs to the gentlemen named and other rich Democratic associates in New-York. Now this business has been roundly denounced by Denaocratic journals and Democratic politicians as one of the most infamous of all the "infamous frauds" which had grown up under Republican Administrations. It would therefore be pleasing to know in what light these Democratic reformers now regard the distinguished Democrats who come to the front in connection with the leases.

It would also be interesting to know whether the President was entirely aware of these alleged facts before he decided against the cattlemen, their leases and their continuance in the Indian Territory. It is true that some Democrats let out the fact, if it be a fact, that these eminent Democrats were the chief offenders, only after the President had made his decision. But there is a suspicion in the minds of men that perhaps all this is only another phase of the internecine war going on within the Democratic party between the various factions. A while ago, when the Sage of Greystone and his nearest friends appeared to be the Administration, the other people were angry. Now the Sage of Greystone and his nearest friends get all the hard knocks, it might prompt a suspicion that something was and the other people, including even poor Mr. Hendricks and his Indianapolis postmaster, are much refreshed in soul. We shall know what it all means in due time, but it looks like a very pretty quarrel as it stands.

When Sparks went out fishing for "razcals," the first big fish his hook brought up was Mr. Bayard. It is in accordance with the eternal robbed the Indians and exposed the frontier to made mischief generally, the only big fishes his hook brings to the surface happen to be conspicuous Democrats of his own State. Now let it be remembered that these operations in the Indian Territory have been denounced as infamous frauds, not by Republicans, but by Democrats. There has been, indeed, a prevailing impression among Republicans that in all probability the disgusting baseness of partisan scandal was again illustrated in the treatment of this matter, and that the operations of the cattle companies did not in fact merit quite all the abuse that they received. But Republicans did not suspect that the Democratic scandalmongers would so soon be called upon to eat their own words.

In seriousness, is it not about time to stop this disgraceful wantonness of slander ? The reckless accusation of public men, and of all men who have to do with public affairs directly or indirectly, has been made the fashion by the mad partisanship of Democrats. It grieves no Republican to see these huntsmen devoured by their own dogs.

A CHANGE IN EGYPT.

A new departure in England's Egyptian policy may be expected before the November elections. The improved relations between the Foreign Office and Prince Bismarck indicate this clearly. The Ministerial explanations of Sir Henry Drummond Wolff's mission to Constantinople and Cairo are ambiguous, but it is evident that important results are anticipated. The Chancellor of the Exchequer when pressed by the Radicals to explain the Government's policy has recourse to generalities, but even these vague expressions are significant. When he declares that the last five years have greatly increased England's obligations toward Egypt, he forecasts a stronger and more definite policy as the outcome of the necessities of the case. The Conservative leaders, after mercilessly criticising in Opposition the Liberal Ministry's dealings with Egypt and raising debate after debate on motions of censure, are naturally reluctant to appeal to the country without outlining an alternative policy. In domestic legislation they have made as much progress as the fag end of the session would permit; and by introducing the Purchase Bill and allowing the Crimes Act to lapse they have adopted effective means of conciliating the Irish members and securing their aid in the general elections. They may be confidently expected to present some striking contrast between their own and their rival's diplomacy for the serious consideration of the constituencies. In Afghanistan they cannot reverse Lord Granville's policy without dragging England into war, which they cannot afford to do. Egypt is the theatre for a change of diplomatic scene which will naturally be selected.

What, then, will be the nature of this diplomatic action? It will be safe to assume that it will not involve any increase of responsibility on the part of England for the government of the Soudan. The battle-scarred warriors who

of campaigning in that country. The death of the Mahdi and also of his chief lieutenant, Osman Digna, relieves the Government from apprehension of hostile operations against Egypt. The Soudan will be left to stew in its own juice, as Mr. Courtney once remarked. Public feeling will not now tolerate any proposals either for a relief expedition by English troops to Kassala or for the recapture of Khartoum; and after providing for a permanent Turkish garrison at Snakim, the Government will be enabled to dispense with military preparations. Obviously the new policy will not relate to the Soudan, for which the English people, now that they know something about it, care very little. It will affect a country which they consider the real geographical centre of the British Empire. It will strengthen the Government's position in Lower Egypt and open the way for English administration and a protectorate. The Liberal plan of disclaiming responsibility for a native Government that is too weak to introduce practical reforms or even to stand alone has proved a disastrous failure. The English people will welcome a change of policy whereby their rights as well as obligations in Egypt may be definitely ascertained. By securing Prince Bismarck's good offices and by conciliating the powerful group of Continental financiers, the Government has already indicated its readiness to abandon a policy that has entailed sacrifices and defliculties without

offering any promise of stability. MR. KEILEY SHOWN THE DOOR. The refusal of the Austrian Government to receive Mr. Keiley is now definitely announced. The State Department is not informed of the reasons for this action, but the fact is no longer disputed. Whether pique or intolerance has prompted this ungracious proceeding is a matter of slight consequence. The Court has displayed the same candor which our own Government has shown when foreign Ministers were objectionable to the State Department. It has declined to receive him for reasons which it considers valid and has suggested that the interests of both Governments will be promoted by the nomination of his successor.

Some of Mr. Keiley's friends may advise the President to rebuke the presumption of the Austrian Court by leaving the post vacant for a eason. Several influential Democratic journals have already raised a hue and cry against Austria in anticipation of his rejection. It is to be hoped that the President will give no heed to such foolish counsel. The Austrian Government cannot be disciplined by weak displays of resentment and wounded vanity. As one of the oldest Courts in Europe, it prides itself upon its manners and would scorn the imputation that any Government on earth could refine by criticism or remonstrance the niceties of its etiquette. No, the better course will be to furnish a substitute for Mr. Keiley as soon as possible. As for the distinguished Virginian, he ought to be satisfied with his present pre-eminence. No other American Minister has ever been snubbed by two European courts.

BRISKLY AND THE LAWS. The decision of Attorney-General Garland in regard to the whiskey business is certainly praiseworthy, if its language conceals nothing. It is a pleasure to be able to commend Mr. Garland, because his performances in many respects have called for much criticism. The apparent purport and spirit of the opinion he has given, regarding the duty of Government officers in the matter of whiskey exports, can be unreservedly commended. It is true that the phraseology is so vague and confused that concealed. Thus there, might be a question whether the recognition of the power of officials to extend indefinitely the time for exporting whiskey did not open the door to wholesale frauds. It is to be questioned whether such discretionary power ought to be intrusted to any official whatever, after a reasonable time for the performance of the war, and dishonored the Government, and to give to the law, whether the object is to defeat it while publicly pretending to enforce

it with fidelity. It is right that the object of the statute should be respected. The Administration has no business to construe the laws against the intention of their framers, in order to serve the interest of individuals. But the public has no right to assume that it will be guilty of such a wrong. The intention of the law clearly was to secure the full and prompt collection of taxes on whiskey, and, as respects the exports, to give a fair opportunity to those, and only to those, who were honestly desiring to send American products to foreign countries for consumption. It was never the intent of the law to give any privilege or favor whatever to those who send products abroad in order to evade domestic taxation.

Having this clear purpose of the statutes in mind, it is easy to see that there is evasion of the law and fraudulent intent, in using the facilities given to legitimate exporters for the is the duty of the Government to construe the law strictly, as against such a palpable fraud. If the President does so, he will deserve respect and thanks. But if, by the construction which he gives or which he permits subordinates to give the laws, he suffers the plain purpose of the statutes to be evaded or distorted for the purpose of robbing the Government, it will be clearly understood that the political bargain between Democratic managers and the Whiskey Ring of the West, which prevailed in the Ohio election two years ago, is about to be carriel out.

A MISSISSIPPI APPOINTMENT. On the 28th of last month William M. Hancock was "suspended" from the office of postmaster at Meridian, Miss. On the same day one J. J. Shannon was appointed to succeed him. The place was not taken away from Mr. Hancock on charges affecting either his integrity or his efficiency as a public servant. He was removed because in a government of the people' by the people through the means of political parties he had been not a supine but an active party man. The Administration accused him of the high crime and misdemeanor of being an offensive partisan, and so cut off his head.

But if the putting out of Hancock was inexcusable, the putting in of Shannon deserves to be characterized by a much harsher term. It was an unmitigated outrage. Shannon is one of the editors and proprietors of The Mercury, a daily newspaper published at Meridian, whos un-American, uppatriotic character is thoroughly exposed in its treatment of the death of General Grant. The following are extracts from an editorial article in The Mercury: Grant is dead. And that is the sensation of the hour

and we do not understand why it should be, for men born to die are niways dying. It is no novelty for a great or a little man to die, that all men should cut up about it nd be standing on their heads. When a great and good man dies, the world wants to make a demonstration on the occasion to testify their respect because it presents the soudan. The battle-scarred warriors who the last opportunity they can ever have. There is some-

have rendered their verdict against a renewal is not allowable to say anything of the dead but good. Yet Byron wrote it down when King George III. died:

"It is the mockery of hell to enfold The rottenness of eighty years in gold." It is safe to say there will be an immense amount of the same sort of mockery on the present occasion. We wish we knew something good to say of Grant, now he is dead. We would so love to say it. . . . Grant was a brutal commander and made no account of the lives of his men he sacrificed. Napoleon said the Lord was on the side of the party that had the biggest cannon. Grant believed the Lord was on the side of the general who had the most men to sacrifice in battle. And so it was he won in the end, not by any display of military science, but by getting the most men killed in battle.

Only Thursday moraing, before the sad tidings had reached us, we were meditating on one of Grant's epigrams, ascribed to him as being said toward the latter period of the war. He said the Confederates had robbed the cradle and the grave to recruit their wasted armies. Some fools have repeated it as something smart. On the contrary, to the refined mind, under the circum stances, it is exceedingly coarse and vulgar, and like Grant was himself-a coarse and vulgar man with coarse and vulgar thoughts. . . . Grant is dead. We have no tears to shed; but may the rulers in Heaven be kind to his soul.

There is no occasion to characterize the use of such language over the fallen head of the brave, generous, modest soldier at whose bier all Christendom is weeping. Out of his own mouth this new Democratic postmaster is convicted of being an offensive partisan-not an offensive partisan in the ordinary sense of the term, but a public official who has committed a shameless offence against public decency, who has wantonly insulted the Nation in its hour

Is this man to be allowed to retain his office ? We shall see.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE SILVER QUES-TION.

British opinion in regard to the silver question appears to be changing. It is true that the decision of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, to ask a new investigation of the subicct, is but a repetition of an appeal which has been made more than once by that body. In Manchester, and in one or two other cities, connection with the India trade has prompted commercial bodies to press the Government earnestly to reconsider its position on the silver question, and for several years past these apeals have been made in vain. But they seem to have more force and more popular support at this time than on other occasions. The times are hard. Prices are low, and the working people find scanty employment. Influential leaders of financial opinion urge that the decline in prices is largely due to the inadequacy of the gold supply, and the partial demonetization of silver. These opinions have bad much influence upon the minds of merchants and

working people in Great Britain. It is not needful here to review the arguments for or against this belief. Unhappily, this country has placed itself in such a position that it can no longer act freely to induce any other Nation to aid in the remonetization of silver, if that were desired. The United States has left only the power to save itself from the consequences of an injudicious attempt to restore silver to general use, by itself, and without co-operation with other Nations. But the influence of the United States upon the action of other Nations would be great, and possibly decisive, if this country should at once refuse to stand any longer between the merchants and manufacturers of Great Britain and the natural consequences of the policy of their Govern-

Those who read about and those who believed in the alleged faith cure of Policeman Kent, of Jersey City, two weeks ago should hear the end of the matter. Kent had consumption and rheumatism, but declared that faith had made him whole. He must have believed what he said, for he went to work. Yet last week he died, denouncing the faith cure as a humbug.

The active campaign recently begun by the State Health Board of Connecticut evidently was not uncalled for. In New-Haven, last month was the unhealthiest known for years, the death rate rising thirty per cent above the average More than half the deaths were due to zymotic diseases, and more than one-eighth of the whole to measles. fitness of things that when the President him- declared intention to export has elapsed. But One-fourth of all deaths were of children under self goes out fishing for the bad men who have it will soon be seen, by the construction which five, from diarrhoral disorders, and investigation sanitary conditions were bad. In Bridgeport, the reservoir from which water is obtained is inexpressibly foul with the drainings of pig-pens, and in Norwalk there are loud complaints that the city water smells and tastes of decayed fishes and vegetables so much as to be unfit for drinking or bathing. Evidently there is ample room for the Health Board's energies to be expended to good purpose. In these days of epidemics, eternal vigilance in sanitary matters is the price of health.

> The English cutter yacht refuses to show how weil she can sail. She leaves to the subtle Yankees the trick of exposing their hands. They reveal their weak points in public trials of speed while the cutter's crew look on and take notes.

It has been conjectured that the Democratic State Conventions of the year would find themselves seriously embarrassed when they came to the construction of their respective platforms. For if they indorse Mr. Cleveland's Civil Service policy, then they will incur the anger of the rank and file of the party who are clamoring for the offices to which they are not summoned. But, on the other hand, if they dissent from that policy they will be guilty of the purpose of avoiding the payment of taxes. It felly of attacking an Administration which they helped to bring in. It is interesting to note, how ever, that The Cleveland Plan Dealer is not borrowing trouble on this score. In an article on the coming Ohio Democratic Convention it serenely remarks : " The platform need not be long and there is no reason to suppose there will be any trouble about it. It will only need to indorse Pres ident Cleveland's Administration, demand that Democrats be given the offices, and reaffirm the principles that the party has stood by these twenty years." The italies are ours. It remains to be seen f the Ohio Democrats will in the same platform b'ow hot and cold in this droll manner. After reading The Plain Dealer we feel more than ever inclined to pity the Democratic platform-makers of

Mr. Squire ought not to feel discouraged because the Mayor has ordered him to remove his verse from the City Hall. The Mayor may not be a good judge of poetry. Besides, the obituary column of the daily press will always be open to him at the

The frightful railway accident in Summit is a warning that should be heeded by all railway corporations. There is no difficulty in establishing and maintaining an automatic system of signals and gongs by which the approach of trains can be indicated at road crossings. A train several miles distant can itself give timely warning of danger by electric appliances, even if there be no flagman at the crossing and no barrier interposed to obstruct the roadway. There can be no reasonable excuse for neglect to provide for the safety of public drives in the suburbs of a great city. The scene of the disaster in New-Jersey seems to have enjoyed an unenviable reputation as a particularly dangerous crossing.

Gently but firmly we call David B. Hill's attention to the fact that The Canton Commercial Advertises nominates Roswell P. Flower for Governor. It assures its readers and the Democracy generally, Mr. Hill, that Roswell P. Flower owns a name that would " inspire confidence."

The Herald is devoting a great deal of energy and space to the solution of the vexed problem of General Grant's name. At the same time, it is taking strange liberties with the name of an eminent politician of this State. On two successive days

such occasions. It is as old as ancient literature that it it has referred mysteriously to "Judge Drake," IN STATE AT THE CITY HALL whose views of the political situation recently appeared in The Tribune. Judge Draper's grievances ought to be redressed as soon as the Hiram-Simpson business is settled.

> Naval experts seem to be in the line of promotion to the United States Supreme Court. The Examining Board in its reply to the Advisory Board remarks: "This Board confidently states that this was not the interpretation of average sea-speed by the lawmakers in providing the money for the construction of the vessel." The naval experts may be entirely competent to render a legal opinion upon the interpretation of an Act of Congress, although under the Constitution the privilege has been reserved for the highest courts. But if they are prudent, they will not go back of the act and attempt to fathom the legislators' minds. There are some things which naval experts are not expected to find out, even with the aid of a patent taffrail log made to order.

> The fact that fifteen Democratic postmasters have lately been appointed in Cheida County, to take the place of removed Republicans, prompts The Syracuse Courier to exclaim, " Let the good work go on! Now for Onondaga County, Mr. Postmaster General." Thus the star-eved goddess of Civil Service Reform goes marching on along the Democratic highway.

And now we have a new interpretation of the true nwardness of the Civil Service plank of the last Democratic National platform. The interpreter is The Rochester Union, which explains that "the honest civil reform of the Chicago platform means an entire change from Republican Administration to Democratic Administration, and not merely the elevation of a few individuals to a few of the highest offices of the Covernment for their individual aggrandizement." In other words, the plank was simply the old familiar" to the victor belongs the spoils" writ large.

As suggestions relative to the use and progress of the Grant Monument Fund are in order, it would seem a fit and proper thing that the sums receive i for the rent of windows from which to view the funeral procession should be turned over to that fund. It is hardly in good taste for those who by chance are in possession of windows and balconies along the line of march to trade upon the public grief. On the other hand, as there would be a thousand applicants for every available spot if these places were declared free, and as a selection must be made upon some principle, it is becoming that those who are able and ready to pay for the privilege should have it. The only way in which to harmonize these conflicting require neuts is for the money so paid to go, not into the peckets of owners and speculators, but toward the Monument Fund. If this were the understanding, prices would rise to such a height that a large sum would be realized.

PERSONAL.

Professor Maria Mitchell, of Vassar, has just been celebrating her sixty-seventh birtiday anniversary at Lynn, Mass.

fine paintings in the gallery of the Hon. J. W. Beok-walter, of Springfield, Ohio, have been ruined by moisture and heat. They are uninjured, and are now being packed for shipment to this city, where they will be exhibited. Mr. Beokwalter is now in Paris and will spend several years abroad.

Mrs. Helen Hunt Jackson is seriously fil at San Fran-

The Crown Princess Stephante of Austria has made several sketches of her usual residence, the palace and grounds of Laxenburg, for the great work, " Oesterreich in Wort and Bild," which her hasband, assisted by the principal Austrian and Hungarian writers and artists, is preparing for publication. She was paid for them and has deposited the amount received in a savings bank in the name of her infant daughter, the Princess Elizabeth.

Washington, Aug 6 .- The leave of absence of four months granted to Lieutenant A. W. Greely has en extended one menth and twenty days on account of stekness. Lieutenant Greely is now in Massachusetts. His condition has caused his friends to fear that he will not recover his health.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Since the introduction of electric lights at Bar Harbor the number of wedding engagements made there has

perceptibly decreased. "For the first time in twenty years," says a news item,
"the Common Council of Covington, Ky., does not inchole a saloon-keeper." Well, even a ken'ucky saloonkeeper should keep up a show of respectability.—[Norris-

town Herald. A Texas editor complains that his office is mistaken for etc. He has had calls for straw hats, groceries, coal oil nd matches. Men have brought in guns to be mended, gilapidated pair of boots and the inquiry, " Is dis de shoe

It is said that there are no crippled Chinamen in San Francisco. All such unfortunates are sent back to China by their countrymen.

The Soldiers' Home, Togus, Me., is unusually crowded at present. Dull times in business are driving many veterans to seek its support.

"The summer I am tellin' about, ole Jake Dimmins and me went up Jersey together. As railroad accommodations were joor in them days and anope joot very pienty, we concluded to hoof it. I never seed the like for miskecters. Big! heavens' you oughter have seen 'em. Why, I remember in particular one day which we were joggin' along through the pines. I saw one acoustn' at me at full til. I just jumped behind a tree, and blamed if that miskector didn't drive his bill clean through that tree. I just picked up a piece of wood ant elimeda his bill with it and left the variount to die. When we come back that way arter our work was done, we found the miskes ter as dead as a door mai, but he had smashed the trees down all around him, clearin' a place big enough for a buckwheat patch. O, them was the days for tig miskeeters," and the old man took a fresh chew of tobacco.—[Burlington Enterprise.

Why doesn't Zuifikar Pass and settle this Afghan dis-"The summer I am tellin' about, ole Jake Dimmins and

Why doesn't Zulfikar Pass and settle tals Afghan dis-

"Twould appear that the Puritan name Mayflower out on the sea as well as on land. - (Boston Transcript.

They are holding dogs' birthday parties in Danbury. Conn. - a cur lous practice, though not out of place in the dog-days.

The recent enormous floods of rain have made the Schuylkill water, in Philadelphia, much purer than usual and people down there are afraid to use it, it is such a

Skating rinks have pretty much passed out of the public eye, but a good many of their scandals are still unfragrant under the public nose.

"Pass!" says the Ameer. "Pass!" says the Czar.
"Pass!" says Says Salisbury. "Dem fellers is dryin' to "Pass," says says Salisbury, "Dem fellers is dryin to fool mit me," mutters Bismarek. "Day mean dot Zooidear Bass, and I yost will bass mein-self, and led some odder feller make dot drump. Den I euchre him." —{Pittsburg Chronicie.

In San Francisco a man drawn as a trial juror failed to appear and was pronounced in contempt of court. Next day he come around and explained that he had been under arrest for cheating at faro. The judge accepted the ex. use and purged him of contempt, and he went on ruty in the panel.

Lead pencils and cigars are for only three-quarter use.

[Detroit Free Press.]

Baggage agents on Maine railways now shake the trunks and listen to hear a "suspicious gargle."

The stump of a tree has been found on the farm of a The stump of a tree has been found on the farm of a Mr. Curts, in Southbury, in a state of perfect perifaction. A place of the same in the possession of Milkiman Whitney, of Birmingham, about six inches long by four in diameter, weight ten pennels. A large pertion of the holy of the tree seems also to have been petrilied, but was broken in and built into a stene wall before its actual character was discovered. Mr. Curne's wall has slace been nearly destroyed by specimen hunters. He has been offered all interal sum of money for the stump, but as you refuses to part with it. A curious feature in the Whit by specimen is that white the grain of the west is plainly to be seen, yet there seem to be several kinds of stone entering into its composition, some white and fint-line, and others dark and sharty, yet all crossways, the grain su-ceptible of taking a high polich. One would suppose that the materials and the surroundings centry all aller, the result would have been uniform in character.—[Anaonia Evening Sentine].

If it is a legal crime to conceal a case of contagions

If it is a legal crime to conceal a case of contagious thease in a dwelling-house, how much more is it a vio conceal the existence of such a plague is its great sea-

THE WEST CANNOT CONSENT.

THE WEST CANNOT CONSENT.

From The Chicago Inter-Ocean.

It has been said that as New-York has secured the final resting-place of the Nation's great soldier that her people ought to build the monument that is to mark the place of burish. The people of the West cannot and ought not to consent to any such arrangement. Every State ought to be represented in the monument that marks the grave of the Man of Appomatics. The soldiers of the West, the people of the West, cannot allow New-York or the East, to build the monument. The whole country should be represented in such a testimonial.

Thomas P. Dockery and Thomas L. Clingman; Colonets Thomas L. Snead, W. B. Sterrell, W. L. Duff and J. H. Anderson; Majors W. H. Clarke, W. H. Quincy, J. R. McNatty, D. B. Bridgeford, G. E. Susadorff and F. G. de Fontaine; Captains J. A. McCaull, George Dunlap, James H. Blakemore, Wilson McDonald, Whilam M. Conner, J. H. Francis

Mison McDonald, William M. Conner, J. H. Francis and James E. Graybill; Lieutemants W. P. Montague, and James E. Graybill; Lieutemants W. P. Montague, Thomas A. Young, H. M. Ballington; Sergeau: A. M. Davies; Frivates Join B. Mayo, Douglas walker and John Hulbert. All other ex-Confederate soldiers who desire to parade will have an opportantly of marching with the General Lee Post from Rickmond, which has been already assigned a prominent place and is expected to arrive in the city this morning.

The Aldermon at their meeting yest-risp decided to assemble in their room on Saturday at 9 a. m. to attend the funeral of General Grant. It was agreed that exchimember dress in dark clothing. Some of the Aldermon expressed indignation because they had not received passes to admit their friends but on the City Hall to view the body of the General, though the president of the Board Issued such passes. Aldermon Hall moved that each Aldermon be allowed one handred passes. Aldermon Morgan objected to the handred passes. Aldermon Morgan objected to the handred passes, as he had told all his friends that none were to be had and it would place him in an embarrassing position. President Sanger said that he had issued that they should be admitted to the Hall at all hours. The subject was then dropped.

Major General Edward L. Mollneux, communding the Second Division, National Guard, has issued the following order:

I. This Division will assemble on the Sth instant, as

Second Division, National Guard, has issued the following order:

I. This Division will assemble on the 8th instant, as soon after 9:29 a. m. as practicable, on Canaist, cast of Broadway, each britade in column of fours with its head resting on Broadway.

Regiments will leave their armories promptly at 8:30 a. m., or earlier if possible. Equalization can be accomplished white on the march, on the ferry boats, or during the halts. Regimental communders will detail an effect to assemble such men as come lay to armories, and proceed with them (not later than 8:45 a. m.) to join their regiments.

proceed with them (not later than 8:45 a. m.) to join heir regiments.

II. Unless orders to the contrary are received from giper authority, the parade, as a division, will be dis-sisted at Fifty seventhest. Should any occanization exire to proceed to litteraids Park, the commander for expression to do so. Such organizations as leave the olumn at Fifty-seventhest, will proceed through that treet to Tenth-ave., to Fifty-flith-at., thence to the North liver, unless otherwise directed from these head-nariers.

III. The Adjurant-General of the State has instructed the division commander to direct in every reasonable way the easy return of the troops to their armories, and in obscilence thereto the following transportation will await the orders of these leadquarters at ritty-fifth-st., North River, at 2 p. m., prepared in whole or in part to move up to One-handred-and-twenty-minh-st., or to return direct to Brooklyn, as may be desired by brigads commanders.

ommanders: Barge William A. Sumner and tag—capacity, 1000 pas-

Barge Stephen Warren and tug-capacity, 1000 pas-Perry Boat—capacity, 100 horses and 500 passengers, the latter furnished through the liberality of the Union

modated on the transperis, will return to Brocklyn by the u-thal ferries.

IV. It should be borne in mind that leaving the column in Fifty seventy-st, can in no way reflect apon the military reputation of any organization, and that the distriction described and contort, especially in a parade where enforced exertion is unnecessary.

Major George W. McLean, commanding the Old Guard, has directed that command to assemble at the armory in the futeral coremodies.

Alpor George W. McLean, remained at the armory in the futeral coremodies.

in the falleral coremonles, alsor-General Rosanson requests all retired officers of the Army, Nawy and Marine Corps to assemble at the Manhattan Hotel, Broadway and Canal-st., at 10 a. m.

The Brooklyn contingent in the procession will consist of the city and county officials, the Second Division of the National Guard, under Major-General Moducux, the twenty-seven Grand Army passor Kings Coonty, under Grand Marshal Cochea, and other war veteran organizations. The Gatling Battery will be stationed in Fort Green Park and will fire minute guass while the procession is moving. Arrangements have been made for Mayor Low and the other only officials to go in cavriages from the Brooklyn City Hall to the sub-Treasury, and there to be assigned their place in the Kings County officials will accompany them in ou carriages. At will wear black sitk hats, gloves, and crape on their arms. Major Herbert, of General M-dineux's staff, has been detailed to look after the Brooklyn officials.

Beinis,
The 13th Regiment has invited General Fitzhuth Lee
and the Virginia troops to be its guests while in the city,
Orders were issued to the Kings County G. A. E. Posts
to assemble at 9 a, m, to-morrow at New-Chambers and
South sta. They will march in platoon, sixteen file from,
and will remain in the procession until One-hundred and
twenty-sixthest, is reached.

Rear Admiral Jonett has issued the following order:

U. S. FLAGSHIP TENNESSEE (1-t Rate)
NAVY YARD, NEW-YORK, ARZ. 6, 1885.
The following instructions will be observed by mornand: The following histractions will be declared by command:

On the afternoon of the 7th inst., the tag Catalpa will collect all artillers and place it on board the barge, which will be anchored of filterside Park. North River. Lieutemant Kimbali will instruct an efficier of the artillers bartation to attend to this.

On the night of the 7th instant the commanding efficient of the Powhatan will send a corporal and four marines on board the barge to guard the pieces of artillers during the night.

the night.

On the 8th instant the Navai Brigade will have an early breakfast. The landing parties from the stips in North River most be on too at the barge before 7 o'clock a.m. The forces from the Navy Yard, Tennessee, and Vermont must be on board the tag Nina before 7 o'clock a.m., so that the tag can leave Navy Yard promptly at

The tug Catalpa will be off One-hundred and wenty fifthest by 6 a. m. on the 8th instant, ready to tow the barge to the appointed landing place.

The whole brigade must be at the landing place by 8

iffinest by 6 a. m. on the 8th instant, ready to tow tag barrie to the appointed landing place.

The whole brigade must be at the landing place by 8 a.m.

When the Naval Brigade has landed the Naval and Catalpa will at once tow the barrie to one-hundred-and twenty-minth-st, to be ready to re-embark the forces after the ceremonies are finished.

All the Ensighs and Naval Caluets under my command, who have not already been assigned to duty in the Naval Brigade, will report to commander H. B. Moosson, commanding Naval Brigade, at the New-York Navy Yard at 2 o'clock p. m., August 6, for assignment to duty under his command.

Uniform: "Service dress," helmosts and leggings.

The uniform for the officers of the Naval Brigade on August 8 will be "dress" with helmests and leggings, instead of the uniform previously specified.

The uniform to be worn at the Navy Yard and on board vessels of my command on the 8th instant, by persons not taking part in the procession, will be as follows: Officers, dress with helmests; sallors, white frock, white cap covers and bine from each stip and station will carry coffice in their canteens. Men having conice will share It with those who take water in their canteens, receiving water in return.

Juans E. Jouett, Raus-Almaral.

The following veteran associations have applied for place in the escoit: New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion, thirty carriages; exacilieers of the old 5th Regiment, National Guard, State of New York; W. Maccock Post, Union Army Veterans; Rodown Post, No. 1, 6, A. R., Massachusetta; S. C. Gaylord Post, So. 262, New York.

The following evice organizations wish to march among the mourners: New York Board of Fire Underwriters, fitty representatives; United Labor League of Washington, one delegate; delegation from New York Real Estate Exchange. Neventy-live members of the XLIXin Congress desire places. Among the dipromase was finited for place are the Ministers from Venezueia, Ifrazii and Mexico.

General Orders No. 12, issued yesterday by General Hancock, mane t

General Orders No. 12, issued yesterlay by General lancock, made the following appointments of sidest rimation-General? Fitzhuch Lee, Le vet Calonia A., ared L. Rathbone, First-Hentenant R. H. Palesson, econd-Lieutemant Charles G. Treat. General sickles, who has come and of the division of eigens, will have his headquarters on the morning of a funeral at the Manhatian Hotel, at Escadyay and analyst. He has ordered his index to report to him at matching at 8.30 a.m. on Saturday, General sickles

Canal-st. He has ordered his indes to report to him at that hotel at 8:30 a.m. on Saturday. General sick es has been auxious that a pian formed by a m as to the place of formation of the veteran division should be carried out. He proposes that the veterans should be formed along the west side of Broadway appeals the National Guard, who will form on the east side of that street.

Aides to the General commanding can procure their street.

Addes to the General commanding can procure their instgana of office by applying to-day to Major William L. Skialmore, Room No. 47 Post Office Building.

The physicians, cierry, and pall-bearers are requested to assemble at the Fifth Avenne Hote, at 8 o'clock a. m., and be ready to take carriages for the City Hall. It is requested that all persons who are to occupy carriages, with the exception of the Mayor and mannelpai authorities of New-York, be prepared to enter their carriages at the Oswayork, be prepared to enter their carriages at the portion of the column to which they belong will reach Twenty-third-st. The carriages will enter the column at Twenty-third-st and Fifth ave., and an aide will be at the Fifth Avenne Holed to direct.

Transportation, thirty-five carriages, for the mayor and the nounicipal authorities of New York cit; will be delivered to him at the City Hall la Centre and Nassau sts., facing west, at 9 a. m. Transportation for the veteran organizations and disabled soldiers, G. A. E. seventy-live carriages, will be delivered to General Daniel E. Sickles, at the Manhattan Hotel, at 9 a. m.

The 7th Regiment has provided for the long march by

enty-live carriages, will be denerted at 9 a in.

The 7th Regiment has provided for the long march by storing 150 pounds of liquid beef or bouldon to be used instead of water. It will be distributed just before the regiment forms.

The roofer of the Grand Army officers at Headquarters, at the Fifth Avenue Hetel, is as follows: 8.8. Burdett, Washington, Commandershi-Chief; Seiden Comnor, March, Senlor Vice-Commander; John Laylor, Pennsylvania, Quartermaster-deneral; Charles H. Grosvenor, Ohio, Judge-Advocate-General; Charles H. Grosvenor, Ohio, Judge-Advocate-General; Charles H. Grosvenor, Ohio, Judge-Advocate-General; Charles H. Grosvenor, onto the Common of the Com

Sickles yesterday that the latest arrangement would place 400 carriages between the catafalque and the Grand Army. General Sickles had already protested

Grand Army. General Sickles had already protested against such an arrangement and General Bardett at once sent the following dispatch to General Hancock:

To Major-General Hancock, Governor's Island.

I very carnestly and respectfully arge and request that the Veterans of the late war be not assigned in column behind any carriage brigade. S. S. Berberr, unit behind any carriage brigade. S. S. Berberr, unit behind any carriage brigade. S. S. Berberr, unit behind any carriage brigade. S. S. Berberr, and they understood if to be the wish of his

cers, and they understood it to be the wish of his family, that the organization should appear as mourners. General Burdett says he objects to be